

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 131

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—PROF. FROG.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 34th st.—THE TWILIGHT RECEPTION.

WOODS' MUSIC AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner of Third and 4th streets, performances every evening.

MILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF MOSQUITO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—TWENTY YEARS DEAD—LIVING PICTURES—JULIO JEM.

BOWERY THEATRE, 23d st. between 4th and 5th av.—SCHOOL OF REFORM—AMONG THE BREAKERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—THE BARBERS.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—GOLDEN BUBBLE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—DOMINO VOGUE, 1000 ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—COMO VOGUE, 1000 ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2 1/2.

STANTON'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—STANTON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—BLACK BUTTER.

ROOFTOP OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—FIFTH WARD WHISKY RAIDERS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av. between 8th and 9th sts.—ERNESTO THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SKELETON AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

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- 4-The Onondaga Disaster: Recorder Hackley's Charge to the Jury; Verdict of the Jury; "Not Guilty"—Burned at Sea: the American Ship Sunbeam Destroyed on the Pacific; Six Lives Lost.
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DOWN IN THE DEPTHS—Free love stock.

BOMBAY, INDIA, is agitated by "indignation" meetings. The American system is making its way in Asia.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.—Of course Miss Dinah will have a vote with Massa Sambo in the South if female suffrage becomes the law of the land. Lor' bless you, why not?

LET US HOPE, the McFarland case being disposed of and the championship of the pugilistic ring for America being settled, that the affairs of the United States will speedily return to their regular channels.

A GOOD EXHIBIT.—That of the forty-second anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and likewise that of the sixteenth anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry. Such institutions as these do a vast amount of good, and are deserving of liberal encouragement.

A PLEASANT OXEN.—The weather nearly all day yesterday was cloudy, rainy and disagreeable, but just as the verdict of acquittal in the McFarland case was announced outside the court house the sun suddenly burst through its dense vapor veil and smiled effulgently. Of course this will be regarded as a benign endorsement of the righteousness of the verdict.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.—It was curious to notice that at the Tammany Convention last evening, which nominated Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Oswald Ottendorfer and Lawrence R. Jerome as its candidates at large for Aldermen, the principal motions were made by the late young democracy leaders, to wit: Senator Creamer, Senator Norton and Senator Genet. Those young democratic breeches seem to be well patched up.

A VERY BAD HIT.—A Mississippi paper, edited by A. Horn—perhaps he never refuses one, or may be this is "Horn's last"—remarks upon the inquiry "If anybody ever knew a Southerner to be a Representative or Senator in Congress from Massachusetts?" as follows:—"We have no recollection, certainly, that there ever was one, but we seem to have some faint recollection that a Southern gentleman did once beat a Massachusetts man." Yes, and that was the very worst "beat" for the South a Southerner ever undertook.

The End of the McFarland Trial and the Moral of It.

The trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson is ended and the verdict rendered. The verdict was "Not guilty," as will be seen by the report published to-day, as an anxious public learned last evening, and as was generally expected. For twenty-four days this extraordinary trial dragged along wearily to the court and jury, and at one time exhausted the energies of the Judge, though the public was never tired, and though the interest and excitement increased from day to day. McFarland was an obscure man, comparatively, till this case made him notorious. It was not the man that the people were so much interested in, but the principles, the morality and social questions involved in the case. The whole community was the jury and the twelve men who delivered the verdict were but the exponents of public sentiment. In truth, the dangerous doctrines or theories of a certain class of people, which tend to undermine the social fabric and the sacred ties of marriage, were on trial more than the man who took Richardson's life. This fact may not be satisfactory to many lawyers, who look at such a case in a strictly legal point of view, who have no feeling or sentiment, and who sacrifice everything to the letter of the law; but in this case, as in all similar cases, the voice of the people is the voice of God and of abstract justice.

It is unnecessary to go minutely into the details of the case. They are well and generally known. No trial of late years has excited more attention, and there are few people who have not read the evidence and pleading sufficiently to understand the merits and nature of the case. It may be proper, however, to recall briefly a few of the leading facts. McFarland, as is known, killed, by shooting, Albert D. Richardson at the Tribune office on the 25th of last November. The motive for this act was that Richardson had by seductive means separated McFarland's wife from him, and had been the cause of Mrs. Richardson obtaining afterwards a pretended divorce in Indiana from her husband, with a view of marrying her himself. The evidence developed on the trial shows that from the first of the illicit love of Richardson for Mrs. McFarland, and all through, there was a design to separate this woman from her husband. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that this design developed into a tacit plot, if not a well matured one, between Richardson and certain female and male friends, who, for the most part, were connected with him in the Tribune office. McFarland loved his wife fondly, and his love, pride and jealousy naturally inflamed his mind against the man who had broken up his married relations and destroyed his home, family and peace of mind. It was a great moral crime, no doubt, on the part of Richardson principally, as well as on the part of those who aided him in it, but it was one for which McFarland had no redress, and he took the law in his own hands.

The theory of the defence in the trial was that McFarland was insane, and, at the time of killing Richardson, not accountable for his conduct. Some little evidence was brought forward to show that there had been insanity in the McFarland family, but this did not amount to much. The main point which the defence rested the case on was that McFarland, being a very sensitive man and fond husband, was exasperated to insanity or frenzy by Richardson seducing his wife and children from him. The able counsel for McFarland made the most of this plea, and no doubt obtained a verdict of acquittal upon it. A plea of justifiable homicide could not have been successful in this case, for whatever the moral features of it are the law does not permit the taking of life except in self-defence. It must be said, however, that there is some danger to the supremacy of the law and to the safety of society if the plea of insanity will procure acquittal where there may be evidence of premeditation or preparation to take life, if only the last moment of frenzy when the act is committed is to be considered. This is a point that courts, lawyers, juries and the public should not lose sight of. In the trial of Sickles for killing Key, in that of Cole for killing Hisscock and in this of McFarland popular sentiment or feeling proved stronger than the technicalities of law. In fact, it is very difficult and almost impossible to convict a man of murder in this country under the circumstances of cases like these.

There is in the United States, happily, a great regard for the marriage tie. Even where it is not so well guarded by the laws, as in Indiana and other States, it is defended by public opinion. The moral and religious sentiment of the community generally guards the sacred marriage relation, even where the laws are loose upon the subject, and in spite of the demoralizing theories of our modern free-lovers. In the case of McFarland, this, as was said before, was exhibited in a remarkable manner. But besides the general sympathy, which was felt probably by the jury for the injured husband, there was a peculiar feeling of revulsion against the free lovers and their dangerous sentiments. Every right-minded person saw that the whole of this terrible tragedy resulted from the loose and demoralizing views of that class of weak sentimentalists and pretended philosophers, male and female, of which the Tribune establishment is the centre. Richardson was a shining light of that class and that establishment. The evidence on the trial shows that it was the set of people belonging to that concern that inveigled Mrs. McFarland from her fond husband and family on the ground, forsooth, that McFarland was not her affinity and that Richardson was. The silly and impulsive woman fell a prey to the seductive and immoral notions of that set. The impudence with which these free lovers defied the moral sense of the community in the indecent and mock marriage of Mrs. McFarland to Richardson in his last moments at the Astor House showed their true character. This shocking scene, at which the so-called reverend gentlemen, Beecher and Frothingham, were present and officiated, was a fitting termination of the whole matter, and did more to disgust the public mind and to acquit McFarland than anything else.

The disgusting doctrine, that men and women are to seek their "affinities" and to follow their inclinations in spite of the marriage vow or obligations and duties of marriage, which led to this tragedy, tends to subvert the

foundations of society. The Onondaga community, where men and women are common to each other according to their desires or "affinities," carry this beastly doctrine out to its logical results. The men and women who have figured prominently in the Richardson-McFarland case entertain similar notions, though they do not avow them so openly or carry them quite so far in practice. But if we mistake not these free lovers have received such a blow through the developments of the McFarland trial that they will not raise their heads again very soon. The Tribune establishment and set will take, probably, some new start or lam after this. Fearful as the Richardson-McFarland tragedy has been, it may produce some good in checking the free love tendencies of the times. The conclusion of McFarland's trial was marked by a scene that showed the moral sense and feeling of the public. There was a breathless suspense during the two hours the jury was out, and the most intense anxiety when it was called upon for the verdict. Instantly that verdict, "Not guilty," was pronounced both men and women rushed to embrace McFarland, and the applause that followed was vociferous and prolonged. Such was the end of the McFarland trial. Such was the verdict of the public against the free lovers.

The Situation in Paris This Morning—Barri-cades and Charges of Troops.

Our cable telegrams, special and from other sources, from Paris, dated to an early hour this morning, go to show that the French capital remains seriously agitated. The cause is not clearly explained, but it appears certain that there is popular commotion and excitement existing, and at many points. It is called insurrection indeed. Speaking properly it is not. Barricades have been erected in one or two of the streets. Barricades have been thrown up at Belleville, one of suburbs. Troops have charged these obstructions. One army officer has been wounded by a fire from the people. Several of the people have been killed by the troops. The streets are impassable at some points. Such movements are alarming, even dangerous. The Emperor, however, has France—France, as a whole—pledged to him and his dynasty. He is a man of energy and courage. Paris will, it is likely, be quieted, and at an early hour.

Telegrams dated in Paris at three o'clock this morning report that all the barricades had been carried by the troops. The disturbed districts were held by the military, and Paris was tranquil at all points.

The Great Prize Fight.

The great prize fight between Mace and Allen was decided yesterday with scientific rapidity. There are mainly two kinds of prize fights. There is the brutal mill, in which two evenly-matched fellows, with no other qualifications than weight and endurance, pound each other for hours, till the semblance of humanity is lost, and finally win or lose by some accident of the horrible game. This is the sort of prize fight with which our public is most familiar, and it is this species of fight that has disgusted the public with the sport. But the other sort is widely different. In this the fight is less a contest of power and endurance than of true boxing science. The combat turns on such points as quickness of eye and the lightning-like rapidity of delivery and defence—turns, indeed, on points that so clearly involve intellectual operations as to raise the combat from its brutal character. The fight between Mace and Allen was of this sort, and the superiority of Mace was so positive and so great that Allen was of no account as an antagonist. Although weight and age were both against Mace, yet he won with the utmost ease and with everything to spare. His easy victory will, perhaps, open the eyes of our domestic prize fighters to the humiliating fact that they are at best more brutal blunderers; for previous to this fight Allen was looked upon among them as a star of the first magnitude; and yet how easily this star is pushed from its place! It is too much to hope that when our cultivators of this sport discover how far they lag in the rear of real science they will abandon it in despair and turn their attention to dog fighting, or thimble-rigging or some moderately objectionable occupation of that sort? They ought to do this. They evidently cannot fight when tried by good standards, and they ought to do something that they can do well. We conceive this to be a patriotic duty on their part.

ENGLAND, GREECE AND THE EAST.—Cable telegrams from London and Vienna inform us that Great Britain is about to investigate the circumstances attending the late murders of her subjects by a special commission. This is right, proper and honorably national. John Bull is also, as we are told from Austria, about to constitute himself the grand police officer of the East, and in that capacity "clear Greece of brigands," providing that King George makes a "temporary" abdication. This is serious. There are no instances of temporary abdications nowadays. A king out of sight is a king out of mind. The Eastern question is looming up darkly. England once in Athens would be a great power on a grand pivot, with a fulcrum and leverage almost irresistible on either side.

THREE REMARKABLE EVENTS OF A DAY.—The prize fight of Mace and Allen, the acquittal of McFarland, and the nomination by the Tammany democracy, of Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Oswald Ottendorfer and Lawrence R. Jerome as candidates at large for the Board of Aldermen.

THE RAINY SEASON OF MAY is fairly upon us, and the woodland districts on Long Island and up the Hudson which have been suffering heavily from drought and fire will be thankful for the blessed rain. Throughout the country the rains of May, with a destructive hail storm, hurricane or freshet here and there, may still be said to be worth their weight in gold, looking to the yearly subsistence and agricultural exports of our forty millions of people.

NOW VERMONT has recorded her opposition to aspiring womanhood. She voted yesterday for a constitutional convention, and elected one almost unanimously opposed to awarding political privileges to the fair sex. No place but England seems to take the woman question much to heart.

The Governor and the Arcade Job—What Will He Do With It?

The Broadway Arcade job with the Governor seems to be hanging, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth. "What will he do with it?" is becoming a very interesting question. The Standard says that "the suggestion of the Herald that Governor Hoffman can win immortality by voting the Arcade Railway is very well so far as it goes;" but that "this people will not look kindly upon any Governor interposing against cheap transit through the island;" that "the prayer of the three hundred millions of dollars that there shall be no invasion of Broadway would have some emphasis if those who represent this vast capital would only make a small contribution and build a road on Fourth or Eighth avenue;" that if the Governor does veto this bill he ought to "exact from the rich men thus served a promise to build a road that will not be objectionable," and that "unless we enable the workman to go from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil in twenty minutes we might as well consider New York at a standstill."

This, then, is the argument in favor of this Arcade job—cheap and speedy transit from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil. But when assuming that the Governor has signed this bill, and that Broadway is turned over into the possession of this Arcade combination—when shall we have this cheap and speedy transit? Let us see. It has been pleaded in behalf of this Arcade undertaking that it will occupy not over a month to complete the work over the space between any two blocks. Considering the work to be done—the excavation of the street to the house walls on each side, to the depth of twenty-two feet—the removal of vaults and the sinking of gas pipes and water pipes under this excavation—the slide walls to be built, the flooring for the railway and the rails to be laid, the iron columns to be set up for the Arcade, and the roofing for the upper roadway to be laid—the average of one month's time for all this labor from cross street to cross street is short enough. At this rate, let us see how we shall get on.

From the Battery to Union square there are, we will say, throwing out some of the shortest ones, thirty-six blocks. This, upon the company's estimate, will give us thirty-six months or three years for the completion of this Arcade from the Battery to Union square. At this rate ten years would be required to carry the work over Harlem river. But three years to Union square is enough for our present purpose, which is to show that the scheme, while destroying our principal business street, will not give the relief of cheap and speedy transit desired by the city. Indeed, from the loose and liberal construction of this Arcade in regard to the rights and privileges given to the company, we apprehend that the real design is a Broadway and Fourth avenue surface railway for steam trains from end to end of the island while the company are building the Arcade. But whatever the design may be, Governor Hoffman has certainly had time enough to reach a decision concerning this bill. As a simple matter of justice to the property holders, banks, insurance offices, churches, shopkeepers, hotels, &c., directly concerned, he should put an end to this suspense concerning this Arcade job. The general impression seems to be that the Governor cannot possibly approve such a job of deception and wholesale spoliation and robbery. We cannot think that he will; but why this delay in announcing his judgment? It involves doubts, apprehensions and losses to our citizens directly affected, which ought to be ended at once. We therefore call again upon the Governor to proclaim at once his disapproval of this bill. In the short space of six months two or three elevated railway lines may be built, whereby the trip may be made from the Battery to Westchester in half an hour. This is our proper mode of relief. We cannot regard this Broadway Arcade scheme as anything else than a monstrous humbug and a gigantic swindle.

A Significant Dinner at the White House.

General Grant gave a dinner yesterday which, in its way, exhibits a knowledge of diplomacy that is highly creditable to so young a student of that intricate branch of political economy. He counted among his guests, besides the leading lights of the administration party and the prominent foreign ministers, Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr., a war democrat who at present opposes the administration's policy; Mr. Frank P. Blair, the old gentleman of the family, who, believing, as he does, in the infallibility of Frank, Jr., is certainly no intimate friend of the administration; Mrs. Blair, his wife, and Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the banker, who has a decided rebel record, and who, so far as heard from, is not a supporter of the present party in power. These unusual elements were sandwiched between a glittering array of army and naval officers of undoubted administration bias, the Vice-President, Secretary of State and the Prussian and English Ministers and their wives. The President shows, if we may judge from this dinner—and dinners are among the most important elements in diplomacy—that he is disposed to negotiate a national peace, and to use his best efforts to harmonize the little differences that partisan excesses may have occasioned. With every bit of good cheer that his honest opponents may eat at his board a profounder respect for his qualities as a man is apt to enter their souls, and with every diplomatic master-stroke like the present a profounder regard for his political skill is apt to be engendered. We must remember that dinners, wisely administered, secured to England the mock Alabama claims treaty that Reverdy Johnson negotiated, and that, later, a little luncheon almost drove a worthy pastor from his pulpit, and we must not treat this palatable peace-offering of the President as anything less significant than a happy overture for a peaceful blending of discordant elements.

THE PARADISE FOR ROUGHS—Louisiana.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.—Our special correspondence from Rome, with the enclosure which we have had translated and published to-day, supplies matter of much importance relative to the relations of the American Prelates to the papacy. It enables us to furnish the protest of the Archbishop of St. Louis against the dogma of infallibility. Enough said when we say this.

The Plebiscite and the Large Cities of France.

The voting on the plebiscite in the large cities was, so far as we know the facts, against the Emperor. Paris cast 111,863 votes in favor of the plebiscite, and 159,376 against it; Nantes, 32,916, nays 12,833; Marseilles, 18,412, nays 84,829; Bordeaux, 10,127, nays 18,469; Toulouse, 912, nays 12,534. In one sense this looks bad. But when we take into account the fact that the cities are the centres to which the disaffected of all classes flock, the majorities in the cities above named do not amount to much. It is, in our judgment, good evidence that the voters enjoyed perfect liberty. In view of the grand result, and while we wait for further details, the majority of negative votes in the cities cannot be taken as any good proof that the intelligence of France is against the empire. Time was when Paris was France, because Paris was followed by the other cities. But France exists now under new conditions. The railroad and the telegraph have made the peasant a power. Let any one compare the past votes on plebiscites with the votes on this last, and he will see how completely France is changed. The peasants now do vote. In former times it was next to impossible for one-third of them to reach the polling booth. The *Senatus Consultum* of the year X, when submitted to the people, called forth over three millions of nays, and only slightly over nine thousand nays. That of the year XIII was responded to by some three millions of nays and only two hundred nays. In 1815 the whole French vote was under two millions. In 1852 the whole vote was some eight millions, thus showing how the nation had leaped forward in the interval. The peasantry had already come into the foreground. Seven millions against two millions—whatever may be said of the cities—is a sound, solid vote, which justifies the empire. If France is allowed to vote without restraint or compulsion it is nobody's business whether France votes for the empire, or for a republic or for the Bourbons. That which concerns us as a free people is not for whom France has voted, but whether France actually enjoys the priceless boon of freedom of election. With the facts now before us we have no good reason to say she has not. On the contrary, we have every reason to say she has.

Congress Yesterday.

The tariff question came up in the Senate yesterday in a shape that ought to warn members of the House to rub up their treaty stipulations before they go on with the new bill. Mr. Williams reported a bill to refund certain duties on hemp to the Russian government because the duty of forty dollars per ton imposed was in violation of a certain treaty with that Power. It would be a sore accumulation of evils if, in addition to the general uselessness of the Tariff bill now under consideration in the House, we should find it liable to get us into difficulties with our best friends. The Army bill of Senator Wilson was taken up and read. It provides for the reduction of the army to 25,000 men. The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed far into the evening session. An appropriation to build a new State Department caused a general debate relative to the removal of the Capitol.

The Isthmus of Darien Exploring Expedition.

Our correspondence from the Darien exploring expedition published this morning is interesting. Careful and accurate surveys having demonstrated the impracticability of the Caledonia Bay and Salsador routes for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, the expedition had gone to San Blas, from which harbor our correspondent wrote. Contrary to what has been said and written, this route, from San Blas on the Caribbean Sea to the river Bayamo on the Gulf of Panama, Pacific side, has never been accurately explored, previous exploring parties having gone out unprovided with the means of overcoming the natural obstacles which present themselves and of overcoming hostile Indians. The present expedition, under Commander Selfridge, being amply provided with everything necessary to insure success, we expect a thorough exploration of the route, which, we are glad to learn, gives promise of greater practicability than the two already examined. Already the explorers have effected much good. They have performed an immense amount of work in surveying the Cordilleras from Caledonia Bay to Salsador. On their return to the United States the government will doubtless publish the results of their labors and place before the public the first accurate maps of the isthmus. We shall await intelligence of the expedition from San Blas to the Bayamo river with anxious interest.

THE MECCA FOR BRUIERS—New Orleans.

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE Convention was in session at Apollo Hall yesterday. There was a bright array of speakers—Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Theodore Tilton, Miss Phoebe Cozzens and other ladies of lesser note. The verdict for McFarland called for a burst of indignation from Mrs. Stanton.

THE ALDERMANIC "KING PINS"—The Tammany nominations for Aldermen at large—

Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, Oswald Ottendorfer and Lawrence R. Jerome. The eleven others are to be selected by a well assorted committee of twenty-two, or one from each ward, with the gallant Senator Creamer at the head. This committee, no doubt, will see that our popular Milesian element has a fair representation on the balance of the Aldermanic or upon the Assistant Aldermanic ticket.

THE SPANISH POLITICIANS in Madrid don't approve of the French plebiscite. Certainly not. A plain "Yes" and "No," if honestly uttered and faithfully adhered to, would spoil their system of king-making.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.—The steamer which arrived in this city yesterday from Aspinwall brought us the latest mail advices from our correspondents in the South American republics bordering on the Pacific coast. The elections in Chile have passed over quietly and orderly. None of the revolutionary exhibitions which formerly accompanied them were even thought of. All went off peacefully, and the republic can now continue on the prosperous course which was inaugurated some time since. The difficulty with the Indians near the frontier, however, presents an ugly appearance just now; but with this exception the future prospects of Chile look cheering. The rumors of a war between Peru and Bolivia are gradually subsiding. This is gratifying. Of late these republics have been advancing on a sure and prosperous road, and a branch of the friendly relations between them and a resort to arms to settle differences would prove most lamentable. It looks now as if the differences may be healed and that peace will still continue, and that, with the increasing prosperity of the people, the resources of both countries may be more rapidly developed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Count La Corti (newly appointed), Italian Minister to Washington; Ivan Gomez, of Spain, and A. A. Hayes, Jr., of Ohio, are at the Brevoort House. Judge G. Cornwall, of Oil City; Colonel W. G. Pope, of Boston; Dr. E. J. Collins and Dr. F. C. Simmons, of Philadelphia; Colonel G. S. Lovell, of Ohio; Colonel A. J. Zahradka, of Washington, and Colonel Amos D. Smith, of Rhode Island, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Captain Judkins, of steamer Scotia; E. Vetter, of Peru; Dr. J. O'F. Dunany, of St. Louis, and Francis Fellows, of Hartford, Conn., are at the New York Hotel. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; J. M. Sholley, of Keokuk; Dr. Charles Bullock, of Rhode Island; Dr. James Suddards and Lieutenant Isaac J. Yates, survivors of the United States steamer Onondaga, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General G. M. Prevost, of Philadelphia; General G. L. Stenwood and Colonel R. Gleason, of Vermont; George F. Wilson, of Rhode Island; Colonel W. F. Walker, of Maine, and Bradley Barlow, of Vermont, are at the Astor House. Count Colonna, of the Italian Legation; J. Lipincott, of Philadelphia, and C. H. Appleton, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel. General Donaldson, of the United States Army; Captain Dixon, Rev. Dr. McLeod and Rev. Dr. Edwards, of London, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. William M. Ely, of Bangor; Dr. Whetley, of Paterson; Dr. Farnam, of New Haven, and Dr. G. T. Comstock, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Hotel. S. Mendelsohn, of New Orleans, and Russell Hall, of Boston, are at the Coleman House. Colonel N. M. Pratt, of Connecticut, and Charles Dawson, of Washington, are at the Irving House. Thomas Sinclair, of Belfast, and F. W. Munro, of Scotland, are at the Clarion Hotel. Colonel G. L. Jordan, of New York, and J. Pembroke Pettigrew, of Paris, are at the Everett House. Lieutenant Commander E. E. Forbes, of the United States Navy; Colonel T. W. Higginson, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Orlando Humphrey, of Sing Sing, and L. D. Drake, of Boston, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Professor Wilson, of England; Dr. W. Sayre, of London, England, and Captain J. R. Anderson, of Liverpool, are at the St. Elmo Hotel. Edward L. Buringame, oldest son of the late Anson Burlingame, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Burnside, Colonel S. S. Smoot and Colonel G. W. Cochrane, for Washington; General J. Stenwood, for Alabama; Judge Comstock, for Rochester; Mr. Fishback, for St. Louis; George Verry, for Worcester; General Ripley, for Rutland; C. H. Sherrill, for Washington; L. McEl. Tiffin, for Baltimore; Dr. King, for Newport; &c. &c. Larned and Turner Sargeant, for Boston.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association took place last evening at Clinton Hall, in the reading room of the institution, the President, Mr. M. C. D. Boden, in the chair. The first thing in order was the report of a committee appointed at the last annual meeting to devise a new constitution. The object of this is to do away with the annual elections for officers, which have become quite notorious and objectionable. It is proposed to obviate this by making the elections every three years.

The abstract of the annual report for the year ending April 30, 1870, was then read. It appears that the receipts during the year have been \$40,463, and the expenditures \$40,301; of which for books, \$10,100; for periodicals, \$1,794, and for salaries, \$13,238. In regard to books, the number of volumes in the library is 413,321, and the number of volumes added during the year 11,335; of which were donations, 105; in foreign languages, 931; fiction, 7,614, and standard literature, 3,364. The membership of the association is 10,928, against 10,382 in year previous, making an increase during the year of 546. In regard to the circulation, the number of books loaned out at residences was 11,184; delivered at the branch office, 70 Cedar street, 47,826; at Astor place, 176,110, making a total of 264,120 books delivered, of which was English fiction 169,644. It is also worthy of note that four branch libraries have been established during the year—one at Yonkers, N. Y.; one at Elizabeth, N. J.; one at Stamford and another at Norwalk, Conn.—which are all very successful. In fact, the growth of the library has been so rapid during the past year that the reading room is almost completely filled, and something must be done to enlarge it. In addition to the \$10,100 expended above for books the trustees of the Clinton Hall Association have expended \$7,000 for books, making a total of \$17,100.

BRILLIANT PRESENTATION.

Paul B. Du Chailu Receives the Medal of the Imperial Geographical Society of Paris.

The hall of the Geographical and Statistical Society was filled to overflowing last evening to listen to a paper on "Equatorial Africa," by the Rev. Dr. Bunnell, of the African Mission, and to witness the presentation of a gold medal to Mr. P. B. Du Chailu, which was recently forwarded for the purpose by the Imperial Geographical Society of Paris. The medal was presented by the secretary of the New York Society, and bore the following inscription:—"Société de Géographie Fondée à Paris en 1821—A Paul B. Du Chailu pour ses voyages, ses cartes de l'Afrique, 1858-1864." Mr. Du Chailu, on receiving the medal, said that he felt there were other travelers more worthy than he, but accepted it as an earnest that the Imperial Society appreciated labors of travelers the world over. He had been doubted, but remained silent. Truth would vindicate itself. He had proved by astronomical calculations that he had penetrated further into Equatorial Africa than his doubters ever dreamed of. He had proved it all his life by the kind faces of friends about him. Dr. Bunnell delivered a touching eulogium on the character of the late General Colvina in presenting to the society an engraving taken from the Palace of the Escurial during the Peninsular war. Mr. Du Chailu said that a tribute to the character of Dr. Bunnell was as precious to him as any other. He had been in Africa, and claimed that the natives of the West Coast were superior to the slaves of the South.

THE AMERICAN MICROSCOPIC SOCIETY.

A semi-monthly meeting of the American Microscopic Society was held last evening at 64 Madison avenue. Dr. John H. Hinton in the chair, there being a numerous attendance of members. Dr. Vander Weid presented two microscopes, of which he gave interesting descriptions. The first was an instrument by moving the stage of which all the points of an object could be placed in review under the lens; the second was a microscope of a new construction. Professor Edwards introduced the subject of the existence of microscopic germs in the atmosphere, and was followed by Professor Tyndall in a recent lecture. Dr. Vander Weid and other gentlemen entered into a discussion on this subject, which elicited a remark, among others, that a medical man visiting patients affected with infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, should always do so when in good health, and never with an empty stomach or in a condition of physical exhaustion. Dr. Sprague, of Fort Ham, and P. D. Mearns, of Spuyten Duyvil, were elected corresponding members.